FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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OCT 18 1951

WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Reg U. S. Pat. Off.

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Panmunjom picked as Korean truce talk site. Stalin confirmed reports of Soviet A-bomb test. Pres. Truman signed new U.S. foreign aid bill. Egypt announced intention to oust British from Suez, Sudan. Iran's Premier flew to N.Y. for UN hearings on oil dispute.*

Domestic News. *Forrestal, Vandenberg diaries entered China policy probe. Export-Import Bank authorized to lend another $1 billion. RFC probe recessed, tax bureau's resumed; Finnegan indicted. Military appropriation, tax increase voted.*

Sports. *Yankees won World Series, 4 games to 2.*

B

KOREA

New Conference Site Picked. The UN & Red commands reached a tentative agreement Oct. 8-9 to resume Korean truce negotiations in Panmunjom, an abandoned village 6 miles southeast of the former conference site, Kaesong. But full-dress parleys were still delayed Oct. 11 by a dispute over arrangements for maintaining order in Panmunjom & surrounding territory.

Red commanders Kim Il Sung (North Korean Premier) & Gen. Peng Teh-huai (Red China), who had rejected Songhyen as a no-man's-land conference site, proposed Panmunjom in a message Oct. 8 to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, UN commander. C The town had previously been used as the place where UN & Red liaison representatives exchanged messages about the stalled Kaesong talks. Kim & Peng asked that the neutral truce-talk zone be expanded to include Munsan, 14 mi. south of Kaesong & inside UN lines; that troops of both sides share policing of the enlarged zone (the Reds alone policed the old Kaesong zone); that the main truce teams headed by Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy & Lt. Gen. Nam Il resume meeting at once and work out arrangements for neutralizing a Kaesong-Munsan-Panmunjom zone.

Ridgway accepted Panmunjom as conference site Oct. 9 but ruled out a big neutral zone, suggested a small one around Panmunjom and mutual guarantees that Kaesong and Munsan will D be free from attack. Some progress toward arranging for truce talks to reopen in Panmunjom was made when UN & Red liaison teams met there Oct. 10-11 despite the Reds' contention that the Joy-Nam truce teams should make the arrangements. The UN dismantled its old "peace camp" in an apple orchard near Munsan Oct. 10-11, prepared to set up a new one a mile from the new site in Panmunjom. [See p. 314C]

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F14

8th Army Presses Attacks. The U.S. 8th Army's attacks ate into Communist "winter line" positions from west-central to eastern Korea this week. Gen. James A. Van Fleet said Oct. 8 his men will not let up "until the Chinese 'volunteers' and the North Koreans have had enough of it." [See p. 314E]

E

(Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, said on returning to Washington Oct. 4 from a trip to Korea: "There is a chance of winning a military decision in Korea." He added in a message to a Methodist forum in New York Oct. 9 that he would much rather "successfully negotiate an armistice in the bitter fighting there." Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. said in Chicago Oct. 5 that the "greatest army that the U.S. has ever put in the field" is now in Korea and can handle anything the Russians may throw against it.) [See pp. 314D, 186A] G

U.S. AIRMEN EXPLAIN JET VICTORIES. USAF jet-fighter pilots say they are running up a "lopsided box score" of kills against Red jets over Korea because they have better guns & gunsights, more flying skill, aviation writer C. B. Allen reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Oct. 7. He said: Gunsights on the fast Soviet-made MIG planes are "vastly inferior" to those used by the U.S.; fast-firing guns on U.S. planes work better than slow Russian guns of heavier caliber; USAF fliers are "far better trained" than MIG pilots. F

The USAF tally a week ago showed 106 Red MIG-15s shot down in dogfights over North Korea as against 18 U.S. jets & one Australian Meteor lost. The USAF admitted loss of 6 new F-86 Sabres, 2 F-84 Thunderjets, 10 old-model F-80 Shooting Stars. One or 2 more MIG-15s were reported shot down, 5 or 6 more damaged Oct. 6 & 10. [See 314B, 217F]

UN troops on Korea's eastern front completed Oct. 7 the capture of Heartbreak Ridge except its highest peak. An estimated 2 North Korean regiments were trapped there Oct. 11 with Chinese Reds attempting to reinforce them. The 77th Tank Battalion of the U.S. Army 2d Div. made an 8-mile raid into enemy lines near Heartbreak Ridge Oct. 10. [See p. 305K]

Van Fleet intimated Oct. 10 that the west-central front drive launched last week with British Commonwealth Div. units in the lead had achieved its objective after overrunning Red lines several miles deep against strong resistance. [See p. 314B]

Casualties. Published U.S. casualties in Korea totaled 89,382 (15,063 dead) Oct. 5 (reported Oct. 10). An explosion apparently caused by a mine damaged the U.S. destroyer *Ernest G. Small* off Korea Oct. 7 with 9 men killed (first reported U.S. warship casualty since June 18, 9th of war). Col. Wesley M. Platt of the U.S. First Marine Div. was killed by enemy shrapnel in Korea Sept. 28 (reported Oct. 4); he is the highest-ranking Marine killed in the Korean war to date. Both houses of Congress passed Oct. 4 a bill to pay $5 million in death benefits to survivors of U.S. servicemen killed in Korea. [See p. 314F] H

Relief. The U.S. Army announced Oct. 9 that the Allies are spending $250 million a year on relief & economic rehabilitation of South Korea. Payment of $12,155,714 toward settlement of a $100 million South Korean claim for supplies & services to U.S. forces was announced in Washington Oct. 10. (The U.S. Navy frigates *Tacoma* & *Hoquiam*, lend-leased to Russia during World War II, were given to the South Korean Navy Oct. 8 in Yokosuka, Japan.) [See pp. 306C-D, 266D] J

Australia announced Oct. 4 it will send another battalion to Korea, raising its force there from 5,500 to 6,600 men. [See p. 242A] . . . Maj. Gen. Henry I. Hodes was appointed U.S. 8th Army deputy commander Oct. 4 to replace Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter, reassigned to the U.S. [See pp. 291H, 170E]

K

ATOMIC WEAPONS

Stalin Confirms Atom Tests. Moscow *Pravda* quoted Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin Oct. 6 as confirming that the Russians are testing atomic weapons. His comment on last week's White

House report of a 2d Soviet A-bomb test: "In actuality there recently was carried out here a trial of one of the types of the atomic bomb. Trial of atomic bombs of various calibers will be carried out in the future also." [See p. 313C]

Denies Threat, Scores U.S. on Controls. Stalin was quoted in the *Pravda* interview as denying that Russia's atomic tests are "a threat to the security of the U.S." If the U.S. is not thinking of attacking the Soviet Union," he said, "the alarm of leaders of the U.S. should be considered as pointless and false, for the Soviet Union does not contemplate ever attacking the U.S. or any other country." "Leaders of the U.S.A. cannot fail to know that the Soviet Union is not only against the use of the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition," for ending its output.

Stalin charged that "the Atlantic bloc" has frustrated efforts to set up world atomic control and that "in the event of a U.S. attack on our country . . . the U.S. will use the atomic bomb." He said the USSR "stands for the prohibition . . . discontinuance of the production (and) establishment of international control so that decision concerning the prohibition (and) use of the atomic weapon and concerning the use of atomic bombs already produced exclusively for civilian purposes* will be fulfilled with all exactness and conscientiousness." The U.S. control plan, he added, would permit "continuance of (A-bomb) production and in such quantities as coincide with the quantity of raw materials at the disposal of some countries or others." [See pp. 313D, 283H]

Red China Oct. 7 said Stalin's statement on Soviet A-bombs was an "inspiring pronouncement for world peace." "Soviet production of the atomic weapon and the Chinese people's movement to resist America and aid Korea are all directed toward the same end," said the Peking *People's Daily*. [See pp. 314E, 158C]

U.S. Civil Defense Admin. Millard Caldwell said Oct. 5: "The best we can hope to do is to stop less than 30% of the planes" if Russia ever sends A-bomber fleets against the U.S. Rep. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), a Congressional Atomic Energy Com. member, said Oct. 9 the Russians are now capable of blasting 20 to 30 U.S. cities with A-bombs at any time. (Pres. Truman told his news conference Oct. 4 he doesn't know whether Russia's 2d A-bomb test increases danger of World War III, hopes not.) [See p. 313D]

Dean on New U.S. Weapons. The U.S. is beginning to produce large quantities of atomic weapons designed for use on the battlefield, Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Gordon Dean implied in a speech at USC in Los Angeles Oct. 5. "We are now entering an era when the quantities of atomic weapons available to us will be so great, and the types so varied, that we may utilize them in many different ways heretofore not possible," he said. "New, quite different" atomic weapons will offer "a means of halting aggressors without the risk of destroying large parts of the world in the process."

A possible reference to use of atomic weapons in Korea: "When a situation arises where, in our carefully considered judgment, the use of any kind of a weapon is justified, we are now at the place where we should give serious consideration to the use of an atomic weapon, provided it can be used effectively from the military standpoint and that it is necessary to meet the particular situation in question." He said security prevented him from saying "how far into this new era we have advanced" but new tactical atomic weapons offer a way to "stop these endless nibbling aggressions." [See p. 244B]

Sens. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) & Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., and Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) urged that Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway be given authority to use tactical A-weapons in Korea. But Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.), also a Joint Atomic Com. member, said: "Dean is kidding the American people . . . He knows that those weapons are a long way off." Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.) demanded Oct. 11 that if the U.S. has tactical A-weapons it should use them immediately in Korea. [See p. 313K]

In Senate Appropriations Com. testimony Sept. 21 (released Oct. 6), Dean said the U.S. has atomic weapons that "can be used against men in the field and against military targets." The U.S. has stockpiled "substantial quantities" of A-bombs but has no atomic guided missiles "and things of that type" although it will have some next year, he said. [See p. 305H]

*Russia said in 1949 it was using atomic bombs to blast away mountains to make waterways. [See Vol. IX, p. 361H-J]

Atom Data Exchange Voted. Only 9 Senators were present Oct. 11 when the U.S. Senate, by voice vote, adopted 2 Atomic Energy Act amendments authorizing the Atomic Energy Comm. to share some non-weapon atomic energy secrets with friendly foreign nations. The measure, which was unanimously approved by the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. Oct. 8, requires the AEC to get approval of the Natl. Security Council and the President before exchanging data. Sharing of atomic weapons secrets would still be prohibited, exchanges being limited to information on such matters as production & processing of fissionable materials, advances in research. [See pp. 313B-314A]

WESTERN DEFENSE

U.S. Aid Bill Signed; Harriman to Rule. The Mutual Security Act of 1951 was signed by Pres. Truman Oct. 10, and he said it will "bring substantial help to those who are eager to help themselves" even though it authorized $1 billion less than he requested. The House passed the bill by 234-98 Oct. 5 and the Senate concurred Oct. 8 in a minor House amendment eliminating the Mutual Security Director from Export-Import Bank board.

The House passed, 221-99, & sent the Senate Oct. 11 a foreign aid appropriation bill providing $7,428,527,790 and authorizing use of $816,727,306 of last year's aid appropriation not yet spent. Several Republican attempts to cut the fund were defeated. Vote: for—151 D., 69 R., 1 Ind.; against—81 R., 18 D.

The aid bill calls for establishment of a new Mutual Security Agency to replace the Econ. Coop. Admin. as administrator of economic aid and coordinate the economic, military & technical aid programs. The Defense Dept. will administer military aid. The State Dept. will run the technical aid program. Slated to become MSA Director about Dec. 1: W. Averell Harriman, Pres. Truman's special assistant for foreign affairs. (Harriman was elected chairman Oct. 9 of the NATO committee* meeting in Paris to draft plans for unifying all phases of the rearmament programs of Atlantic pact countries.) [See pp. 315P-316A]

New Red Trade Curb. The U.S. House also completed Congressional action by voice vote Oct. 11 on a new bill to cut off foreign economic or military aid to countries that ship strategic goods to Soviet-bloc countries without U.S. approval. Pres. Truman may grant exemptions (except on armaments & atomic materials) if he finds it in the U.S.' best interests. [See p. 306N]

Egypt Seeks British Ouster. In a move to force the British to leave Suez & Sudan, Egyptian Premier Mustapha el Nahas Pasha asked his Parliament Oct. 8 to indorse proposed decrees (1) abrogating the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 under which British troops defend the Suez Canal, (2) adding Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Egypt, (3) retitling Farouk I "King of Egypt & the Sudan" and (4) giving Sudan its own constitution & parliament.

Britain warned Oct. 9 it will not recognize a unilateral denunciation of the 1936 treaty by Egypt and will keep its troops in the Suez zone by force if necessary. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said Oct. 10 that treaties should be altered only "by mutual agreement," indicated that Egypt will soon be offered a chance to replace its British treaty with membership in a new Middle Eastern defense alliance sponsored by the U.S. & Britain.

Nationalist rioters in Cairo sacked British & other foreign business establishments Oct. 10 until they were stopped by police. British Foreign Secy. Herbert Morrison said in a campaign speech in London Oct. 11 that Winston Churchill's Conservatives brought on the trouble with Egypt with a campaign line that Britain is "weak" under Labor. [See pp. 298D-E, 278K-L, 315B]

Iraq announced Oct. 11 that it has asked Britain to negotiate changes in the 1930 treaty under which Britain maintains air bases at Habbaniya & Shaiba, Iraq and guards them with British troops (pact lasts until 1955). [See p. 243D; Vol. VIII, 42B]

Reds vs. Italian Pact Change. Russia said in notes to the U.S., Britain & France Oct. 11 it will agree to modify peace-treaty limits on Italian armament only if Italy quits the "aggressive" Atlantic pact and similar favors are granted Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary & Rumania. [See p. 306K]

NATO Forces. A theoretical aggressor force was driven out of West Germany during 8 days of maneuvers by 160,000 Allied troops ended Oct. 10. [See p. 171J] . . . SHAPE flag & shoulder

*The committee's 3-man executive group, known in NATO circles as "the 3 Wise Men": Harriman, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell, French economic planner Jean Monnet. [See p. 298E]

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patch emblem adopted Oct. 5 bears the motto *Vigilia Pretium Libertatis* (Vigilance Is the Price of Liberty). The emblem features 2 arched gold swords superimposed on gold olive leaves; 12 silver leaves (for NATO members) at the bottom of the motto encircling the swords; a green shield background. [See p. 234P] . . . The U.S. House Appropriations Com. said Oct. 10 that the U.S. has 21.2 men in active military service for each 1,000 population as against a 12.6 ratio in West Europe. Availability of reserves would give Britain, France, Norway & Portugal a higher ratio than the U.S. in case of full mobilization. [See 317J, 27N]

USSR forces total about 4 million men (67-75 of 175 Army divisions fully mechanized), Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the NATO planning committee in Paris Oct. 10. [See 316A, 242L]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Malayan Reds Kill British Chief. 38 Malayan guerrillas ambushed & killed British High Comm. Sir Henry L. G. Gurney on a road north of Kuala Lumpur (Malayan Fed. capital) Oct. 6. Wounded when his 3-car convoy was first attacked, Gurney walked from his car to draw fire and save Lady Gurney. She was unhurt but 13 soldiers in the convoy were wounded. Gurney, 53, a British Colonial Office official 30 years, had been in Malaya since Oct. 6, 1948. He was campaigning to stamp out Red terrorists by 1952, speed Malayan self-government. [See 302M, 106M]

Rigid controls on Malayan food supplies designed to starve out guerrillas was announced Oct. 5 by Lt. Gen. Sir Harold R. Briggs, director of military operations in Malaya. British & Gurkha troops & RAF planes began a search Oct. 7 for Gurney's killers. An accounting Oct. 6 on Malaya's guerrilla warfare casualties since June 1, 1948: 2,812 civilians, police & soldiers killed by the Reds, 2,363 wounded, 896 missing (318 British troops killed, 465 wounded); 2,376 guerrillas killed, 1,129 wounded, 823 captured, 593 surrendered. Present guerrilla forces are estimated at 3,000-5,000, are mostly Chinese and operate from jungle hideouts. 100,000 Malayan police & 40,000 troops are trying to wipe them out. [See p. 267D-E]

Indo-China. The French reported Oct. 10 that Viet Minh rebels had been stopped near Nghialo and were withdrawing. French paratroops, Forgn. Legionnaires & fire-bombing planes were used to halt the Reds' drive in that "rice bowl" area northwest of Hanoi. [See p. 314G-H] . . . Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner & military commander in Indo-China, said in Paris Oct. 9 the UN should not agree to a Korean truce unless the Indo-Chinese war is settled simultaneously. He warned that Red China may shift its "volunteers" from Korea to Indo-China if the Korean war ends. [See p. 306D]

China. Trade with other Soviet-bloc countries now accounts for 77.94% of Red China's exports & 70% of its imports, Peking (Peiping) reported Oct. 5. Prime Min. Don Stephen Senanyake of Ceylon said Oct. 8 that Ceylonese rubber is being sold to Red China and any other country that will buy it, and he "could not help American anxiety over" the sales to China. (Russia offered in a UN Far Eastern Economic Conf. in Singapore Oct. 10 to set up a "mutual cooperation" plan with Southeast Asia whereby the USSR would trade manufactured goods for raw materials. Japan offered Far Eastern countries a similar barter deal.) [See pp. 297G, 289C-D, 185K] . . . Red China said Oct. 6 its armed forces have 5 million members, all of whom have joined the Sino-Soviet Friendship Assn. [See pp. 314E, 219C] . . . A Hong Kong *Chinese Daily News* report Oct. 9 said Red China had shipped 20,000 "counter-revolutionary" prisoners to an undisclosed destination overseas to serve hard-labor sentences. [See p. 314J]

Chinese Nationalists observed the 40th anniversary of Sun Yat-sen's Chinese Republic Oct. 10. Pres. Truman sent Chiang Kai-shek a message of "good wishes." Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, head of the American Military Aid Group on Formosa, said "much more" U.S. arms aid will be sent the Nationalists. Chiang promised in a statement Oct. 9 he will recover the Chinese mainland but set no time limit. He said that regardless of the Russian-Red Chinese military effort in Korea, "politically Taiwan (Formosa) is still their objective." [See p. 258J] . . . 7 persons convicted as Communist spies on Formosa were executed in Taipeh Oct. 7-8. [See p. 298B]

Japanese Emperor Hirohito asked the Diet at the opening of a new session Oct. 11 to ratify the Japanese peace pact. Police on Hokkaido said Oct. 10 that "intensive" military maneuvers are being carried out by Soviet forces on the Kurile & Habomai Islands north of Japan. [See pp. 314L, 290B]

Tibet's road from Lhasa to India is now controlled by Chinese Reds, Indian sources said Oct. 6. [See p. 306J]

UNITED NATIONS

Mossadegh to New York. Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh* flew to New York Oct. 7-8 to represent his country in UN Security Council hearings on the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. His Govt. had announced Oct. 4 he would walk out on the Council if it claimed jurisdiction in the dispute. On arriving in New York Oct. 8 he appealed for U.S. support in his fight against British "imperialism." The first Council session to be attended by Mossadegh was scheduled for Oct. 10. The U.S. continued to press behind the scenes for a British-Iranian agreement to resume direct negotiations. Mossadegh, 72 and ill from a heart ailment & uremic poisoning, took up residence at New York Hospital for the duration of his stay in New York.

Britain asked the Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague Oct. 8 to order Iran to restore British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. property or make "adequate, prompt and effective" payment for its seizure. [See pp. 314N-315B]

Forced-labor practices throughout the world will be studied by a UN committee headed by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar of India. The group began work in Geneva Oct. 8. [See p. 220E-F] . . . **Torquay Protocol** to the Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade was signed by Peru Oct. 7 & Haiti Oct. 9. 21 nations have now signed. [See p. 220H-J] . . . **Anti-white slave convention's** 10th signer: Brazil Oct. 5. [See p. 148L] . . . **UNESCO** accord against customs barriers on books & periodicals was signed Oct. 9 by Afghanistan (23d signer). [See pp. 220D, 99E] . . . **Canada** gave its gold producers permission Oct. 6 to sell non-monetary gold on the world's free market. [See p. 315D] . . . **French Moroccans'** human rights have been violated by the French in their suppression of anti-French activities in the territory, Egypt charged Oct. 4 in a complaint to the UN Gen. Assembly. [See pp. 246M, 85G-H] . . . **Uruguay** told the UN Oct. 8 it will earmark 2 destroyer-escorts for UN standby forces. [See p. 315C]

GERMANY

East-West Unity Debate. The Communist campaign for "German unity," designed to make West Germans hesitate about aligning themselves with the Atlantic defense bloc, was rebuffed again by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Oct. 6. He challenged the Reds to join the Bonn Govt. in demanding return of the Oder-Neisse region, formerly part of East Germany and now held by Poland. He also asked the Western Allied High Commissioners to have the UN set up a commission to supervise an all-German election.

East German Premier Otto Grotewohl, who announced an amnesty for 20,000 political prisoners Oct. 6 a few hours after Adenauer had demanded their release, ignored the Oder-Neisse question in a speech on unity to his Parliament Oct. 10. He said East Germany was willing to "discuss" UN supervision of an all-German election but will never have dealings with West Germans who favor a German alliance with the Atlantic pact bloc. Dr. Kurt Schumacher, West German Social Dem. leader, demanded Oct. 9 a U.S.-British-French-Russian conference on unification of Germany. [See p. 307B]

West Berlin's major political parties, rejecting the Communist plan for German unity, voted Oct. 4 to back Lord Mayor Ernst Reuter's efforts to have West Berlin admitted to the West German Federal Republic. [See p. 298G-H; Vol. X, 293F]

West Starts Contract Draft. After a series of conferences begun Sept. 24 in Bonn, Adenauer and the Western Commissioners agreed Oct. 10 to begin drafting a "peace contract" for West Germany. They still had several disputes to settle, particularly over (1) Allied rights to control Germany industry, (2) French demands that their troops retain occupation status in Germany until a European Army is established and (3) Allied demands that Germany agree to furnish troops for Western defense as a condition of receiving the peace contract. [See p. 298F]

Bremen Election. Socialists won a state election in U.S.-occupied Bremen Oct. 7 as Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Dems. ran 4th behind Liberals and the nationalistic Deutsche Party. The neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party polled 7.7% of the vote, which U.S. officials said was "alarming." [See p. 148E]

*Pronounced **Mose'-a-deg'** (first syllable rhymes with "rose," last with "leg," first & last syllables accented equally). Name means "righteousness."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Boosts Loan Authority. A bill increasing the Export-Import Bank's $3½ billion lending authority by an additional $1 billion was signed by Pres. Truman Oct. 4. It also extends the bank's life for 5 years beyond the current June 30, 1953 expiration date. The measure received final Congressional approval by a 259-69 House vote Sept. 25. [See p. 164M-N]

Dulles Rejects Ambassadorship. Pres. Truman told reporters Oct. 4 that John Foster Dulles had turned down his offer of the first postwar ambassadorship to Japan in order to remain in the U.S. and save the Republican Party from isolationism. Dulles immediately retorted that the GOP was in no danger of becoming isolationist [see p. 289H]. (N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told newsmen Oct. 6 that in Aug. 1950 he rejected Pres. Truman's offer of appointment as Ambassador to Britain. He said he never expected to run for public office again.) [See p. 292M]

Disowns Library Fund Raising. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reported Oct. 9 that Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) was seeking donations for a $1 million Harry S. Truman memorial library in Grandview, Mo. by a letter campaign urging businessmen to contribute excess profits that otherwise would go for taxes. Pres. Truman immediately announced: "I didn't know anything about the letter, and if I had . . . I would have stopped it from being sent." Anderson explained that he was trying to get businessmen to "do something with their money for libraries, universities & institutions rather than spend it on public relations" —the method most businesses use to cut down profits available for taxes. [See Vol. IX, p. 39A-B]

Soon 'Available' to Hollywood. Pres. Truman said jokingly Oct. 8 that he would "be available some day in the not-too-distant future" to accept a Hollywood movie offer. The remark and semi-serious offer were made during celebrations of the film industry's 50th anniversary. [See p. 284C]

Appointments. Asst. Air Force Secy. Roswell L. Gilpatric, 44, as AF Undersecretary Oct. 9, succeeding John A. McCone, who resigned effective Oct. 15 to resume the chairmanship of the Pacific Far East Line and presidency of the Joshua Hendy Corp. [See p. 140D; Vol. X, 332L] . . . 4-star rank Oct. 8 for AF Lt. Gens. Curtis E. LeMay, 44, Strategic Air Command chief [see p. 59D], John K. Cannon, 59, Tactical Air Command chief [see Vol. X, p. 365K] and Benjamin W. Chidlaw, 50, Air Defense Command chief [see p. 221L]. AF will have 6 full generals.

CONGRESS

Arms Funds Voted. A compromise $56,937,808,030 defense appropriation was passed by unanimous House vote and sent to the Senate Oct. 5. The bill, which contains $1 billion to expand U.S. air power, allots $19,888,032,030 to the Army, $15,877,891,000 to the Navy, $20,642,785,000 to the Air Force and $529,100,000 to the Defense Secretary's office. [See p. 317G]

(Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett asked Congress Oct. 5 to give servicemen a 10% cost-of-living raise.) [See p. 268M-N]

Tax Boost Approved. A compromise $5¾ billion tax increase bill was approved by Senate-House conferees Oct. 11. It raises individual income taxes by about $2.48 billion, corporation levies by $2.3-$2.4 billion and excises by $1.204 billion. Taxes of individuals earning $28,800 a year or less rise 11¾%. [See 315N-P]

Other Bills Passed. Taft-Hartley law amendment permitting union shop contracts without first polling employes; passed by 307-18 House vote Oct. 9 and sent to President. (It legalizes about 4,700 union-shop contracts negotiated by AFL & CIO unions before the 2 federations qualified by having their officers file non-Communist affidavits.) [See p. 268J] . . . Authorization of an additional $113,400,000 in loans & grants for Midwest flood relief (bringing total up to $257,590,000); passed by House and sent to Senate Oct. 4. (The Senate Oct. 9 passed and sent to the President a bill authorizing $10 million more to repair roads in flood-stricken areas.) [See p. 292K] . . . Measure authorizing payment of $1,600 toward an auto for each veteran who was blinded or who lost a limb in World War II or Korea; approved by House and sent to Senate Oct. 5. [See p. 300A] . . . $73,805,000 appropriation to finance Congress until July 1, 1952; approved by both houses and sent to President Oct. 4. [See p. 197B-C] . . . Creation of 19 permanent (3 Circuit Court of Appeals, 16 district) and 4 temporary (district) federal judgeships; passed by Senate Oct. 9 and returned to House, which had passed a similar measure.

RFC Probe Recessed. The Senate Investigations Subcom. Oct. 5 indefinitely recessed its inquiry into Democratic Natl. Chrmn. William M. Boyle Jr.'s & GOP Chrmn. Guy G. Gabrielson's relations with the RFC. Ex-RFC aide H. Turney Gratz testified Oct. 5 that $11,000.95 Boyle paid him during 1946-49 was solely for personal services. (Sen. Richard M. Nixon [R., Calif.] introduced Oct. 8 a bill to prohibit federal employes from accepting pay from members of a political party's national committee.) Gratz denied that hundreds of phone calls & visits he made to RFC directors were to influence loans. He introduced people who sought Democratic Com. aid but never urged specific action, he declared. Ex-RFC Dir. Harvey J. Gunderson testified Oct. 5 that he discouraged Gabrielson's effort to have him elected N.Y. Stock Exchange president. [See p. 316C-F]

RFC Admin. W. Stuart Symington told reporters Oct. 9 that it was "normal" and not improper for Gabrielson to discuss Carthage Hydrocol, Inc.'s $18½ million RFC loan with him. He said Gabrielson defeated his own efforts to get the loan extended by telling the Senate subcommittee that Hydrocol could pay on time. The RFC is barred by law from extending loans if private financing is available. Symington said Solis Horwitz will become RFC general counsel, succeeding James L. Dougherty, who is retiring for reasons of health. Ex-AF Undersecy. Arthur S. Barrows, former Sears, Roebuck president, will become RFC director of production and handle the business side, succeeding J. A. Reid, who will be in charge only of the technical & scientific side of production. [See Vol. X, p. 132D]

Final authority on granting Govt. loans for industrial expansion has been transferred from the Defense Production Admin. to the RFC, the DPA announced Oct. 5. The DPA has approved 60 loans totaling $113,893,000 from a $600 million fund. It will continue to investigate all loan applications and then submit recommendations for RFC approval or rejection. (The DPA through Oct. 5 approved $9,605,054,663 worth of 3,663 defense-supporting projects for rapid tax writeoffs.) [See p. 259D]

Tax Bureau Inquiry. A House Ways & Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Cecil R. King (D., Calif.) resumed hearings Oct. 3 on Internal Revenue Bureau irregularities. Revenue Comm. John B. Dunlap testified Oct. 3 that he has ordered investigation of 1948-50 income tax returns of all bureau employes except minor clerks; Pres. Truman & Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder gave him "*carte blanche* authority to clear things up."

James P. Finnegan, ex-Internal Revenue Collector in St. Louis, admitted Oct. 3 that he took $2,250 in legal fees from a stockholder of a St. Louis firm that was in arrears in taxes and whose weekly tax payments he reduced. But he denied that the fees were connected with the tax case.

Witnesses testified Oct. 4 that Finnegan got $6,193 from John Martin Brodsky, St. Louis insurance agent who sold many policies to tax delinquents, although Finnegan denied ever having been in the insurance business. Brodsky denied Oct. 5 that he paid Finnegan the money for supplying names of tax delinquents as insurance prospects, insisting that it was all for legal fees. The testimony was turned over to the Justice Dept. for possible perjury prosecution.

Finnegan testified Oct. 9 that he tried to resign in Oct. 1950 but that Pres. Truman personally urged him to stay because it would be too hard to replace him. He said he tried to quit twice previously in 1949-50 and had been dissuaded by Matthew Connelly, the President's secretary. Next day Treas. Secy. Snyder testified that he asked Finnegan to resign in Aug. 1950 but that Finnegan refused and continued to reject additional requests until he finally quit in April 1951. (Pres. Truman told reporters Oct. 11 that he did not remember urging Finnegan, a personal friend, to stay.) [See p. 308F]

Finnegan was indicted by a federal grand jury in St. Louis Oct. 11 on 2 bribery counts and 3 counts alleging misconduct in office. All involved his taking money from companies (one of them American Lithofold Corp.) to represent them in dealings with the Govt. or "with intent to have his decision & action influenced" in handling their delinquent taxes.

Sen. Blair Moody (D., Mich.) demanded Oct. 4 an investigation of the Detroit intelligence unit of the revenue bureau on grounds some of its agents seemed financially involved with

people suspected of gray-marketing steel (according to a report of Moody's Senate Small Business subcommittee).

Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) Oct. 8 castigated the revenue bureau's failure to try to collect $675,344 of 1942-46 income tax claims & penalties from Ardeis H. Myers of Kansas City. $171,726 of the total has been allowed to lapse, he said. He noted that Dan M. Nee, Internal Revenue Collector in Kansas City when the claims were filed, is now the attorney representing Myers in resisting the tax claims. Myers & Nee were among the partners in a deal whereby Camp Crowder, Mo. buildings were leased from the Govt. for $11,270 a year and then rented back to the Govt. for a total of $382,201, he said. [See p. 300K]

Bowles Confirmed, Judges Rejected. Chester Bowles' appointment as Ambassador to India was confirmed by a 43-33 Senate vote Oct. 9, but the Senate rejected by voice vote Pres. Truman's nomination of Cornelius J. Harrington & Joseph J. Drucker to federal judgships in Illinois. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) had opposed the judicial appointments. The vote for Bowles' confirmation—38 D., 5 R.; against—32 R., Patrick A. McCarran (D., Nev.). The Senate also approved the nomination of William Henry Underhill as Asst. Attorney General. [See 292N, 300D-E]

COMMUNISM

Diaries Enter Probes. The diaries of 2 dead men entered the investigation of the U.S.' China policy by 2 Senate committees this week. James V. Forrestal's was quoted to show that James F. Byrnes, while State Secretary in 1945, may have been the first Cabinet member to suggest abandoning Chiang Kai-shek if he failed to compromise with the Chinese Communists. Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg's diary disclosed that Pres. Truman's military & civilian advisers, including Secy. Dean Acheson, urged him to stop arms shipments to Chiang early in 1949 but he refused on advice of Congressional leaders of both parties. Meantime Acheson reiterated the U.S.' present strong anti-Red policy and Stassen repeated his charges that Amb. Philip C. Jessup, Prof. Owen J. Lattimore & Acheson were implicated in the collapse of Nationalist China. Prominent figures of both parties disagreed. Developments:

Acheson Cites Policy. The U.S.' anti-Chinese Red policy was enunciated Sept. 26 in a letter from Secy. Acheson to Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. It was released Oct. 5 as the committee completed its examination of Dr. Jessup over his nomination as U.S. delegate to the UN. In the letter Acheson said: "The U.S. has consistently opposed and continues to oppose (1) recognition of the Chinese Communist regime, (2) seating (Red Chinese) in the United Nations & other international bodies, and (3) turning Formosa over to Communist China . . . The U.S. is firmly opposed to any linkage between an armistice in Korea and the questions of Formosa & Chinese representation in the United Nations . . ." He said the U.S. never urged Britain or others to recognize the Reds but on the contrary opposed the British action. [See pp. 316J-317D]

Jessup meantime denied he attended a White House conference Feb. 5, 1949 at which he & Acheson were supposed to have urged Pres. Truman to cut off aid to Nationalist China, according to Stassen. Jessup said he was out of the city then. He also categorically denied ever being a Communist or consciously following the party line. Amb. Warren R. Austin, chief U.S. delegate to the UN, notified the State Dept. Oct. 9 that his records show Jessup was in New York all day on UN business Feb. 5, 1949. [See pp. 316P, 317D]

Stassen Reiterates Charges. Stassen reappeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Oct. 6 to reiterate his charges (1) that the State Dept. followed a soft policy toward Red China prior to the Korean war; (2) that the program outlined by Prof. Lattimore of Johns Hopkins at a 1949 roundtable conference had been largely put into effect prior to Korea, (3) that a White House conference was held in 1949 at which State Dept. officials recommended stopping aid to Chiang Kai-shek and the late Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) blocked the move. He said Vandenberg's unpublished diary would prove this.

Stassen also asked for the subpenaing of the late Defense Secy. James V. Forrestal's diary in which he recorded that in Nov. 1948 then State Secy. George C. Marshall rejected a State Dept. paper advocating public criticism of Chiang Kai-shek and in effect abandoning him. Acheson became State Secretary soon afterward, and he took a hostile attitude toward the Chinese Nationalists, Stassen said. Stassen added that contrary to Acheson's letter the State Dept. as early as the spring of 1949 "approached other governments as to their views about recognizing Communist China." He said Wm. Walton Butterworth of the State Dept. told this to the Oct. 1949 State Dept. roundtable conference in Stassen's presence. [See p. 316N; Vol. IX, p. 203B]

Vandenberg Diary Quoted. The N.Y. Herald Tribune Oct. 7 released the Vandenberg diary entry dealing with the Feb. 5, 1949 White House meeting. It listed Acheson but not Jessup as planning to attend. It said Pres. Truman notified the Congressional leaders present that the Natl. Security Council and his military advisers had recommended suspension of all shipments to the Nationalists. Vandenberg and Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley vigorously opposed the move as one which would "seal China's doom" and no embargo order was issued. [See p. 316P; Vol. IX, 251A, 203B]

Acheson Admits Opposing Chiang Aid. Acheson admitted in a statement Oct. 10 that he supported the arms ban, which all the President's "top military & civilian advisers" favored "pending clarification of the situation," so that U.S. equipment would not fall into Red hands. When this admission appeared, Stassen suggested that Acheson quit. [See p. 317B]

Lattimore Refutes Stassen. Lattimore Oct. 7 made public a transcript of his statements at the Oct. 1949 roundtable conference. He said it shows he "did no such thing" as urge immediate recognition of Red China, that no "Lattimore group" dominated the session and that Stassen was wrong on all 10 points which he said Lattimore had advocated. The transcript contains the sentence: "Couldn't we couple recognizing the new regime in China with a number of positive steps in Asia as a whole [he mentioned Indo-China, Indonesia, Burma, Pakistan and India] . . . showing that the U.S. stops short of wanting to aid or encourage the development of communism but is eager to promote alternatives which are acceptable to the maximum number of people in Asia and Europe?" He also advocated "disengaging ourselves as far as possible from Southern Korea," which he called "an extremely unsavory police state." [See pp. 316N, 317B-C]

Stassen Scores Jessup, Acheson. Stassen testified before the Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee Oct. 8 that Jessup and Acheson were wrong when they said the State Dept. had helped Chiang Kai-shek, never proposed cutting off aid, never wanted Formosa to go to the Reds and never considered recognizing the Reds. The record "will directly contradict" them, he said. He accused Jessup of giving false testimony on the last point.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), chairman, then disclosed a secret statement made by Acheson to the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Jan. 10, 1950 which showed that the U.S. and its allies had agreed to consult with each other before recognizing Red China. In the statement Acheson struck at the Reds, showed that State had warned other nations against immediate recognition and was adopting a wait-and-see policy. Stassen and Sparkman disagreed over whether it proved or disproved that the State Dept. was for Red China's recognition.

Stassen also charged that "men who were participants in the China pattern of action are now transferring to India" and that the State Dept. wasted 15 months before approaching Congress for U.S. wheat for India after getting India's appeal. This was denied in committee. [See p. 254M]

Byrnes Cited by Forrestal. Stassen also quoted the Forrestal diary to show that on Nov. 27, 1945 then State Secy. Byrnes, now S.C. Governor, suggested that "perhaps the wise course would be to try to force the Chinese Govt. and the Chinese Communists to get together on a compromise basis, perhaps telling Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that we will stop the aid to his government unless he goes along with this." (Forrestal's words, not Byrnes'.) "It might be well, he said, to tell Russia what we intend to do and to try to line them up with this policy." Patrick J. Hurley quit that day as Ambassador to China, charging his work for reconciliation between the Chinese Reds & Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had been sabotaged. Pres. Truman then appointed Gen. George C. Marshall to go to China and try to get the two sides together. [See Vol. V, pp. 399F, 385F]

Rusk Contradicts Stassen. Dean Rusk, Asst. State Secy. for Far East Affairs, contradicted Stassen on recognition of Red China at a closed session of the Forgn. Relations subcommittee Oct. 9. He said no top State official had ever backed recognition. The subcommittee also studied State correspondence relating to recognition and Republican members conceded that State appeared to have hued to a non-recognition line throughout although recognition under certain eventualities was discussed.

Jessup on Truman Doctrine. Stassen telegraphed the subcommittee Oct. 10 that Jessup, in a 1947 lecture in Clairmont, Calif., "opposed the Truman doctrine of direct U.S. aid to Greece & Turkey against the Communists." Jessup retorted: He took exception only to the "form" in which the doctrine had been enunciated "but not the principle of aid," which he favored sending through the UN. Stassen: "If Jessup's advice had been taken in 1947, Greece & Turkey would have fallen to communism just as China did." [See Vol. VII, p. 77B]

Jessup Opposed, Praised. 55 GOP House members sent a statement to the Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee Oct. 7 opposing Jessup's confirmation on grounds he had lost the people's confidence. 65 attorneys, including ex-War Secy. Robert P. Patterson, wrote the committee Oct. 8 indorsing Jessup. The letter praised his negotiations with Russia over the Berlin blockade in 1949 and his conduct of the Deputy Forgn. Ministers' meeting in Paris last spring. [See p. 194B; Vol. IX, 404P, 387L, 145D]

Budenz, Wallace Clash. The Senate (McCarran) Judiciary Internal Security subcommittee heard Louis F. Budenz reiterate at a public session Oct. 5 that Henry A. Wallace's reports during his 1944 mission to China "helped the Communists" and that John Carter Vincent, who accompanied him and is now American Consul General in Tangier, was a Communist. It then questioned Wallace in a private session Oct. 9 and refused to accept his statement answering Budenz. He released the statement to the press later. In it he reasserted that his recommendations to FDR after the mission were intended to help Chiang Kai-shek. Columnist Joseph Alsop, who accompanied Vincent and Wallace in China, denied Oct. 6 that either man was pro-Communist and accused Budenz of "fantastic distortion of already recorded history." He demanded a hearing. Budenz, ex-Daily Worker editor, is now a professor at Fordham U. [See p. 308J-M; Vol. IV, 217D]

Wedemeyer Praised Aides. The State Dept. Oct. 4 released correspondence showing that Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer had praised 4 State Dept. advisers in 1945, 3 of whom he criticized publicly Sept. 19. [See p. 301E]

HOFFMAN ON RIGHT TO CRITICIZE. Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Ford Foundation & ex-director of the Economic Cooperation Admin., warned zealous anti-Red Americans Oct. 7 not to stifle free speech. Accepting the annual Freedom Award of Freedom House in N.Y., he said some Americans are "ready to pillory any one who holds an unpopular view or supports an unpopular cause." As a result, many are afraid to speak out. "If we want to assert the free nature of man and strengthen our free society, we must insist that within the law of libel & slander the unlimited right to criticize must be maintained." [See p. 226L]

Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, editor & publisher of *La Prensa*, suppressed Buenos Aires newspaper, was given a special award for his defense of freedom of the press. A special award in memory of the late Pres. Roosevelt was presented to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. [See pp. 318G, 299P; Vol. X, 231D]

Hall Seized in Mexico. Gus Hall, 41, born Arvo Mike Hallberg in Virginia, Minn., national secretary of the U.S. Com-

munist Party who jumped bail in July to escape a 5-year prison sentence, was arrested in Mexico City Oct. 8. He was deported to Laredo, Tex. Oct. 10, and FBI agents took him to a federal prison in Texarkana, Tex. to begin sentence. 3 of the other top 11 Reds sentenced for conspiracy are still missing. [See p. 213J]

The Supreme Court Oct. 8 refused to reconsider its decision upholding the conviction of the 11. [See p. 180P]

John Paton Davies Jr., cleared by the State Dept. of security charges July 30, was named deputy director of the Office of Political Affairs, U.S. High Commissioner's Office, Frankfort, Germany, Sept. 22. [See p. 253F] . . . **Station KMPC**, Los Angeles, broadcast 13 hours of Soviet propaganda and praise of Marshal Stalin Sept. 28. 2 men in Russian uniforms patroled the station. It was a move to publicize the Crusade for Freedom, which operates Radio Free Europe & Radio Free Asia. [See p. 292B-C] . . . **Paul Draper's & Larry Adler's** $200,000 libel action against Mrs. Hester R. McCullough was dismissed in federal court in New Haven, Conn. Oct. 1 when the entertainers failed to request a retrial. [See Vol. X, p. 173M] . . . **U. of Chicago** Oct. 4 ousted Alan D. Kimmel, 24, as editor of the *Chicago Maroon* and suspended its publication until a new editor is elected because Kimmel attended the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in East Berlin in August. [See p. 250H] . . . ***Daily Worker*** Oct. 6 announced incorporation of its new publisher, Publishers New Press, Inc., in place of Freedom of the Press Co. Current 5 stockholders—Mrs. Susan Woodruff, 82; Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed, 81; Miss Ann Pennypacker, 75; Miss Grace Hutchins, 66, and John Gates, editor—were joined by 10 new ones, all but 3 admitted Communists or known pro-Communists. 2 of the new stockholders: novelist Howard Fast, writer Richard O. Boyer. President: Joseph Dermer of the N.Y. Furriers' Joint Council. **[See pp. 277D, 206H]**

GENERAL

Governers Meet. Presidential politics played a recurrent role in the 43d annual Governors' Conference held in Gatlinburg, Tenn. Sept. 30-Oct. 3. Republican Governors coming out for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as GOP nominee included Val Peterson (Neb.), Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.), Sherman Adams (N.H.), Edward F. Arn (Kan.), Walter J. Kohler Jr. (Wis.). Gov. James F. Byrnes (D., S.C.) said he would try to persuade either Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Va.) or Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) to be the Democratic candidate. He rejected proposals of Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) for a GOP-Southern Democratic coalition.* He said he would oppose Pres. Truman's renomination but added that he did not think Mr. Truman would run. (The President laughingly told reporters Oct. 4 that Byrnes did not get this information from him.) Byrnes and Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson agreed that "the only hope for the economic salvation of America lies in holding the line on wages & prices, regardless of any inequities that may result." [See p. 292M]

New Minnesota Governor. C. Elmer Anderson, 39, was sworn in as GOP Governor of Minnesota Sept. 27, succeeding Luther W. Youngdahl who has become a federal judge. [See p. 212B]

Curley Withdraws. James M. Curley announced Oct. 2 that he will not run for Mayor in Boston's runoff election Nov. 6. This assured the reelection of John B. Hynes. [See p. 312L]

LABOR

Plane Output Hindered. A wave of strikes at plane plants† is one of 3 factors seriously affecting defense plans for aircraft engine & plane output, Maj. Gen. Walter E. Todd, director of Air Force programing, told the Aviation Writers Assn. in New York Oct. 5. The other factors: (1) ability to speed production of machine tools, (2) meeting military & civilian needs through materials controls. Todd, former air intelligence officer for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and ex-air attaché in Moscow, said the Communists' willingness to take heavy losses of jet planes in Korea for nearly a year proves that they have "plenty of jets" and are producing them rapidly. [See pp. 321F, 69A]

Speech 'Equality' Ruling. The NLRB ruled 4-1 Oct. 3 that an employer who assembles his employes on his premises to make a speech denouncing a union may not deny the union's request for an equal chance to present its case if otherwise the employes would not have a reasonable opportunity to hear both sides. The decision voided a representation election in which employes of Bonwit Teller, Inc., N.Y. department store, voted against being represented by the AFL Retail Clerks Union. [See p. 260L]

GE Raise. An agreement giving 70,000 Gen. Electric employes throughout the country a 2½% raise (minimum: 3½¢ an hour) and other benefits was accepted by the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers in New York Oct. 4. It also provides for periodic cost-of-living wage adjustments. [See p. 198D]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Congress voted authority Oct. 11 for Pres. Juan D. Perón to take a leave of absence from his presidential duties during his forthcoming campaign for the Nov. 11 election.

Perón inferentially called the U.S. his country's worst enemy when he told a group of military officers Oct. 8 (his 56th birthday) he could solve "all problems that confront me" by calling "a certain ambassador and telling him 'yes.'" Washington columnist Drew Pearson said Oct. 7 that Perón's police have been harassing Radical Presidential candidate Ricardo Balbín in hopes he will flee to Uruguay before the elections. Argentine Socialists quit campaigning Oct. 5 because of martial law prevailing since the attempted revolt Sept. 28. [See pp. 318B-F, 303C]

Argentina's delegation withdrew Oct. 9 its applications to attend a meeting of the Inter-American Press Assn. in Montevideo. It walked out after denouncing "capitalist influence" dominating the organization, was denounced in turn by other delegations as "Fascist." The IAPA's Court on Freedom of the Press ruled in Mexico City Oct. 4 that Perón's regime had violated freedom of the press by closing *El Intransigente* of Salta and jailing its publisher, David Michel Torino. [See pp. 318G, 174D; X, 143P]

The Eva Perón Foundation is making huge profits by handling dollar exchange applications of Argentine importers, Sylvia F. Porter charged in the *N.Y. Post* Oct. 4. She said the Foundation buys dollars from the Argentine Natl. Bank at 5 pesos to $1, sells them at 25 pesos to $1. [See pp. 318F, 94C]

Cuba. In a Cabinet shakeup Oct. 1, Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás shifted Dr. Oscar Gans from the State (Forgn.) to Prime Ministry, Dr. Aureliano Sanchez Arango from Education to State, Dr. Felix Lancis from Prime Minister to Education. New ministers: Segundo Curti, Interior; Edgardo Buttari, Labor; José Manuel Casado, Without Portfolio. [See p. 287G] . . . Newspapers, radio newscasts & newsreel showings were suspended for 24 hours Oct. 3 when the Reporters Assn. in Havana staged a token "strike" to protest the Govt.'s punitive measures against some of the opposition press. [See p. 310L]

Brazilian federal troops were withdrawn from São Luiz, capital of Maranhão State, Oct. 5. [See p. 318G] . . . **Colombian** Conservative & Liberal parties agreed in a conference Oct. 6 to try to eliminate violence by political "bandit" gangs. The state of siege in effect since Nov. 9, 1949 will continue until terrorism is stamped out. [See p. 303D; Vol. IX, 367A-B] . . . **Uruguay's** change (effective March 1, 1952) to a federal council system of government was approved, 85-14, by the Chamber of Deputies Oct. 3. [See p. 255E-F]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Canada. Princess Elizabeth & Prince Philip arrived in Montreal Oct. 8 after a flight from England in a British Overseas Airways plane and began a 35-day coast-to-coast tour of Canada. They will also visit Washington Oct. 31. [See pp. 309N, 8M] . . . Despite a drop in food prices the Canadian cost-of-living index reached a new record high of 189.8 (1935-39 level equals 100) during August because of rising costs of clothing, house-

*Co-chairmen of Mundt's Com. to Explore Political Realignment, announced Sept. 23: Ex-Sen. Albert W. Hawkes (R., N.J.), former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Edward A. O'Neal (D.) of Florence, Ala., ex-president of the American Farm Bureau Fed. [See p. 302A]

†Recent aircraft plant strikes: Independent United Aircraft Welders Union struck Douglas Aircraft plants in Long Beach, Santa Monica & El Segundo, Calif. Sept. 12. Plants had been crippled Sept. 5 by CIO United Auto Workers walkout. Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine plant in Southington, Conn. was struck by AFL Intl. Assn. of Machinists Sept. 19-Oct. 11. UAW struck Wright Aeronautical Corp.'s Sapphire jet engine plants in Woodridge & Garfield, N.J. Sept. 26.

wares, fuel, transportation, rent & recreation, the Govt. reported Oct. 4. [See p. 93P]

Israel. David Ben-Gurion headed a new Israeli Cabinet appointed Oct. 7. It is drawn from his Mapai (Socialist) Party and the religious bloc with General Zionists and the pro-Soviet Mapam in opposition. Some Socialists objected to a coalition with the religious bloc but the Cabinet won a 56-40 vote of confidence in the Knesset (Parliament) Oct. 9. Ben-Gurion presented a new program stressing efforts to (1) obtain supplies for Israel and relieve present shortages, (2) increase administration efficiency and (3) step up Israel's agricultural & industrial production. The Cabinet:

Prime Min., Defense—Ben-Gurion*
Foreign—Moshe Sharett*
Finance—Eliezer Kaplan*
Trade, Industry & Justice—Dov Joseph*
Agriculture & Development—Levi Eshkol*
Social Welfare—Rabbi Isaac Meir Levin§
Labor—Mrs. Golda Myerson*
Police—Behor Shitreet*
Education & Culture—Prof. Ben Zion Dinaburg*
Interior & Religious Affairs—Moshe Shapiro†
Communications—David Zvi Pinkas‡
Health—Dr. Joseph Burg*
Without Portfolio—Perez Naphthali*

*Mapai †Religious Workers ‡Mizrachi Religious §Agudat Israel [See p. 254N]

Yugoslavia. The Intl. Bank gave Yugoslavia a $28 million loan Oct. 11 to aid Yugoslavia's plan to become self-sustaining by the mid-1950s. (The Bank also gave Italy a $10 million loan to aid economic development of southern Italy.) [See pp. 274H-J, 306L, 299A] . . . A new Council of Industry & Building headed by Gen. Svetozar Vukmanovic, close associate of Marshal Tito, was formed Oct. 6 in a reorganization of the Yugoslav economic administration. It replaces 4 separate councils handling power, machine & building production. The Forgn. Trade Ministry was abolished and its business divided among the Forgn. & Finance Ministries & Govt. Economic Council. Temporary food rationing was imposed Oct. 1 pending adoption of a new price-wage code. Reports from northern Croatia Oct. 9 said many peasants are still quitting collective farms and refusing to harvest collective-farm crops, which are being gathered by workers brought in from outside the district. [See p. 302J] . . . Tito reported Oct. 8 that 8,445 Cominform spies have been caught in Yugoslavia since its break with Russia in mid-1948. He also warned that Yugoslavia has "enemies everywhere" in Western as well as Soviet-bloc countries. The Vatican denied Oct. 9 a charge by Tito that it is trying to undermine his aid from Western countries. [See pp. 318L, 210P-211A] . . . Yugoslavia deeded the U.S. Ambassador's residence in Belgrade to the U.S. Oct. 4 as a token of appreciation for U.S. aid. [See p. 274H-J]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

GLAD TIDINGS. Comedy by Edward Mabley about reporter who discovers he has been unwed father for 19 years. Staged by & starring Melvyn Douglas. Co-star: Signe Hasso. Produced by Harald Bromley. In cast: Haila Stoddard, Patricia Benoit. Oct. 11 at Lyceum. (0-5-3)*

MUSIC IN THE AIR. Revival of operetta with music by Jerome Kern, book & lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Staged by Hammerstein. Produced by Reginald Hammerstein. Cast headed by Jane Pickens, Charles Winninger, Dennis King, Conrad Nagel. Oct. 8 at Ziegfeld. (3-3-2)*

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 143M]

NEW BOOKS

AND RIDE THE TIGER, by Robert Wilder. Novel about Navy flier & his dead friend's widow. Oct. 5. (Putnam, $3.50)*

BARABBAS, by Par Lagerkvist. Trans. from Swedish by Alan Blair. What happened to Biblical criminal. Oct. 5. (Random, 180 pp., $2.75)*

THE FORRESTAL DIARIES, edited by Walter Millis, E. S. Duffield. Late Defense Secy. James Forrestal's personal record of 1944-49. Oct. 11. (Viking, 581 pp., $5)† [See p. 325C-M; Vol. IX, 176E-F]

HOUSE OF LIARS, by Elsa Morante (wife of Alberto Moravia). Novel, about Italian family's disintegration, won Rome's highest literary prize. Oct. 4. (Harcourt, Brace, 565 pp., $4)*

I CANNOT REST FROM TRAVEL: An Autobiography of Adventure in 70 Lands, by Willard Price. Oct. 10. (Day, $4)†

A MAN CALLED PETER: The Story of Peter Marshall, by Catharine Marshall. Biog. of Presbyterian minister who wrote "Mr. Jones, Meet the Master." Oct. 8. (McGraw-Hill, $3.50)† [See Vol. IX, p. 39K]

THE REVOLT: Story of the Irgun, by Menachem Begin. War against the British in Palestine. Oct. 8. (Schuman, $4)† [See Vol. VIII, 387M]

VOYAGE TO WINDWARD: The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson, by J. C. Furnas. A "pro" biog. Oct. 5. (Sloane, 566 pp., $5)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Oct. 7; based on national sales)

FICTION: Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," Nicholas Monsarrat's "The Cruel Sea," James Jones' "From Here to Eternity," Paul Wellman's "The Iron Mistress," J. D. Salinger's "The Catcher in the Rye."

NON-FICTION: Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us," Thor Heyerdahl's "Kon-Tiki," Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer Jr.'s "Washington Confidential," Agnes Newton Keith's "White Man Returns," Omar N. Bradley's "A Soldier's Story." [See p. 288F]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Press Institute (Columbia U.)	J. Montgomery Curtis	Director	Oct. 7
France Amerique	Louis Foy	Editor	Sept. 27
Intl. Union of Pure & Applied Chemistry	Prof. Arne Tiselius, Swedish Nobel Prize winner	Pres.	Sept. 15
League of N.Y. Theaters	Arthur Schwartz	Pres.	Oct. 3
N.Y. Drama Critics' Circle	Gilbert Gabriel of Cue	Pres.	Oct. 3
Omnibook Magazine	Jonathan D. Springer	Publisher	Oct. 1
World Confed. for Physical Therapy	Mildred Elson of Amer. Physical Therapy Assn.	Pres.	September
World Medical Assn.*	Dr. Dag Knutsson of Sweden	Pres.	Sept. 17

*Members were admitted for Japan and West Germany Sept. 17.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending Oct. 6

FINANCE:			
Fed. Reserve System—	**Oct. 3**	**Sept. 26**	**Oct. 4, 1950**
Reserve ratio	45.7%	45.9%	53.3%
Total reserves	$20,781,587,000	$20,774,586,000	$22,264,958,000
U.S. securities	$24,038,889,000	$23,473,714,000	$19,374,897,000
Rediscounts	$68,722,000	$215,629,000	$44,282,000
Note circulation	$24,155,945,000	$24,011,035,000	$23,011,692,000
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$22,015,000,000	$22,013,000,000	$23,482,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,320,000,000	$28,137,000,000	$27,188,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,078,000,000	$19,938,000,000	$15,725,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,761,725,529	$8,610,680,516	$8,620,421,382
N.Y. bank loans	[r]$7,365,000,000	[r]$7,248,000,000	.....
England note circulation (£)	1,352,251,000	1,348,902,000	1,282,726,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,230,805	7,833,600	13,425,850
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	148.38	146.65	135.49
Bond sales	$15,860,800	$13,179,300	$23,853,860
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.49	99.94	102.29
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.27½	$2.71¼	$2.49⅝
Corn price (bu.)	$2.06¾	$2.06½	$1.78¾
Cotton price (lb.)	$.375	$.3763	$.4193
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	85,823	79,966	145,242
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[br]6,303,500	[r]6,297,950	5,903,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,900,000	10,860,000	11,532,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,101,794,000	7,013,950,000	6,503,008,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]864,573	864,310	879,985
Ind'l output (Fed. Res. Bd., 1935-39=100)	**Aug.** 218	**July** 213	**Aug. 1950** 209
Steel output (tons)	[e]8,733,592	8,679,247	8,242,174
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.79	$6.78	$6.50
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]177.2	176.7	169.2
BUSINESS:	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. 1950**
Mfrs.' inventories§	$22,500,000,000	$19,898,000,000	$22,800,000,000
Mfrs.' sales§	$40,800,000,000	$40,348,000,000	$29,700,000,000
New incorporations‡	6,500	6,428	7,201
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week** [b]327	**Last Week** 320	**Year Ago** 320
Failures (Sept. 27)‡	154	160	148

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 26 [b]Sept. 29 [c]Sept. 22 [d]Oct. 2 [e]Corrected [r]Record

OBITUARIES

Prof. Emeritus Wilbur A. Cogshall, 77, of Indiana U., astronomer who determined center of U.S. pop. in 1900-1940 censuses; Oct. 5 in Rockford, Ill.

Frank Grey, 67, composer, musical comedy writer (*Matinee Girl, Sue Dear, Happy*); Oct. 3 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Archpriest Moises Hillar, 70, head of orthodox Catholic Apostolic Church in Argentina; Sept. 26 in Buenos Aires.

Charles W. Jeffreys, 82, a leading Canadian historical artist & illustrator; Oct. 8 in Toronto.

Will Keith Kellogg, 91, who founded breakfast cereal company, made $50 million, gave all but $2 million to Kellogg Foundation (philanthropic); Oct. 6 in Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Otto F. Meyerhof, 67, 1923 Nobel Prize winner in medicine, U. of Pa. biochemistry prof.; Oct. 6 in Philadelphia.

Harry F. Miter, 74, engineer who built $60 million auto plant in Gorki, Russia; Oct. 5 in Shaker Heights, O.

Dr. Anton Frederik Philips, 77, founder of Philips Bulb & Radio Works (one of largest); Oct. 7 in Eindhoven, Neth.

Robert Pyle, 74, rose grower, pres. of Conard-Pyle Co., judge at horticulture shows; Sept. 28 in Philadelphia.

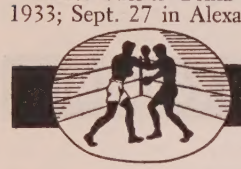
Rt. Rev. George Shavelsky, D.D., 80, Head Chaplain of Russian armed forces 1911-1917; Oct. 2 in Sofia, Bulgaria.

L. Frank Schmandt, 56, pres. of Oppenheim, Collins & Co 1946-47; Oct. 5 in Newark, N.J.

Chief Albert Yellow Thunder, 73, of Winnebago Indian tribe, Spanish-American war vet; Oct. 4 in Wisconsin Dells, Wis.

Fred W. Weiler, 49, co-publisher of Call-Chronicle Newspapers; Oct. 2 in Allentown, Pa.

Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha, 75, Egyptian Prime Minister in 1933; Sept. 27 in Alexandria.



SPORTS

BASEBALL

Yankees Win Series. The AL New York Yankees won their 3d consecutive World Series championship in New York Oct. 10 when they completed a 4-games-out-of-6 victory over the NL New York Giants. Highlights of the last 5 games [see p. 320F]:

2d game at Yankee Stadium Oct. 5 (attendance 66,018):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Giants	1	5	1	Larry Jansen (lost), George Spencer	Wes Westrum, Ray Noble
Yankees	3	6	0	Ed Lopat (won)	Yogi Berra

Joe Collins homered for Yankees.

3d game at Polo Grounds Oct. 6 (attendance 52,035*):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Yankees	2	5	2	Vic Raschi (lost), Bob Hogue, Joe Ostrowski	Yogi Berra
Giants	6	7	2	Jim Hearn (won), Sheldon Jones	Wes Westrum

Giants clinched game with 5-run rally in 5th, climaxed by Whitey Lockman's 3-run homer. Gene Woodling homered for Yanks.

4th game at Polo Grounds Oct. 8† (attendance 49,010):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Yankees	6	12	0	Allie Reynolds (won)	Yogi Berra
Giants	2	8	2	Sal Maglie (lost), Jones, Monte Kennedy	Wes Westrum

Joe DiMaggio's 2-run homer won for Yanks, who killed Giant rallies with 4 double plays. Al Dark of Giants hit 3 doubles.

5th game at Polo Grounds Oct. 9 (attendance 47,530):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Yankees	13	12	1	Lopat (won)	Yogi Berra
Giants	1	5	3	Jansen (lost), Kennedy, Spencer, Corwin, Konikowski	Wes Westrum

Rout of Giants began when Yanks' rookie infielder Gil McDougald hit 3d bases-full homer in Series history to cap 5-run rally in 3d inning. Shortstop Phil Rizzuto homered, DiMaggio had double & 2 singles.

6th game at Yankee Stadium Oct. 10 (attendance 61,711):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Giants	3	11	1	Dave Koslo (lost), Hearn, Jansen	Wes Westrum
Yankees	4	7	0	Raschi (won), John Sain, Bob Kuzava	Yogi Berra

Rightfielder Hank Bauer's triple with bases loaded in 6th inning won game for Yankees. Giants' 2-run rally in 9th fell short. DiMaggio set record by playing in 51st Series game of career (10 World Series). Giants' Monte Irvin got 11 hits in Series, tying record for 6-game series.

*Record World Series crowd for a NL park. †Game rained out Oct. 7

New Officials. Warren M. Giles, 55, was elected Natl. League president Oct. 8 to succeed Baseball Comm.-elect Ford C. Frick. Gabe Paul, 41, Cincinnati Reds vice president, will succeed Giles as Reds president. Frick appointed ex-sportswriter Charles Segar, Natl. League Service Bureau manager since 1946, as secretary-treasurer of the Baseball Commissioner's office Oct. 7. All including Frick take their new offices Nov. 1. [See p. 304G]

Rogers Hornsby, 55, ex-major league star & manager, Seattle (PCL) manager this year, was signed Oct. 8 to manage the St. Louis Browns the next 3 seasons. He replaces Zach Taylor. [See pp. 320J, 296H, 272F; Vol. X, 372G] . . . Dixie Series winner Oct. 4: Birmingham (SA) over Houston (TL), 4 games to 2. [See p. 312F-G]

Boxing. Ezzard Charles, 30, 188 lbs., ex-champ, of Cincinnati, scored a TKO in the 11th round over Rex Layne, 24, 195½ lbs., of Utah, in Pittsburgh Oct. 10. [See p. 232G]

Featherw't champ Sandy Saddler was suspended indefinitely and ex-champ Willie Pep's license revoked by the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. Oct. 5 because of illegal tactics in their Sept. 26 bout. Charley Johnston, Saddler's manager, was suspended for 30 days & fined $100. [See p. 312G]

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. LEAGUE (Pro.)

Oct. 6—Phila. 21, San Fran. 14
Oct. 7—Cleve. 38, Los Ang. 23
Oct. 7—Chi. Cards 28, Bears 14
Oct. 7—NY Giants 35, Washn. 14
Oct. 7—Green Bay 35, Pittsb'gh 33
Oct. 8—Detroit 37, NY Yanks 10

COLLEGE OCT. 6

Ariz. 28, W. Tex. 13
Baylor 27, Tulane 14
Brown 14, Yale 13
Bucknell 47, Lehigh 7
Bos. U. 39, Louisvl. 7*
Calif. 55, Minn. 14
Cinci. 34, Hawaii 0
Clemson 6, N.C. St. 0
Col. Pac. 34, Ore. 6
Colo. 35, Kansas 27
Columbia 35, Harv'd 0
Cornell 41, Colgate 18
Fla. 40, Loyola LA 7
Ga. Tech 13, Ky. 7
H. Cross 54, Ford'm 20
Houston 6, Tex. Tech 0
Illinois 14, Wis. 10
Indiana 13, Pitt 6
Iowa St. 6, Marqt. 6
Kan. St. 6, Nebr. 6
Md. 33, Geo. Wash. 6
Miami 35, Fla. St. 13*
Mich. St. 24, Ohio St. 20
Miss. 34, Bos. Col. 7*
Miss. St. 6, Ga. 0
N'west'n 20, Army 14
N. Dame 40, Detr't 6*
Ore. St. 34, Idaho 6
Penn 39, Dartmouth 14
Purdue 34, Iowa 30
Utah 7, Brig. Young 6
Princeton 24, Navy 20
S.C. 21, Furman 6
SMU 34, Missouri 0
Stanford 23, Mich. 13
Syracuse 46, Lafyt. 0
Temple 14, Rutgers 7
Tenn. 26, Duke 0
Texas 45, N.C. 20
Tex. A&M 14, Okla. 7
TCU 17, Arkansas 7
UCLA 44, S. Clara 17
USC 20, Wash. 13
Vandblt. 22, Ala. 20
Vilnva. 20, Penn St. 14
Va. 33, Va. Tech 0
VMI 20, Wm. & Mary 7
Wake F. 56, Richm'd 6
W&L 34, W. Va. 0
Wash. St. 27, Okla. A&M 13*
Wyo. 37, Utah St. 0

*Oct. 5

NFL Sued Over TV. A federal anti-trust suit was filed in Philadelphia against the Natl. Football League Oct. 9 to test the validity of its restrictions on TV & radio broadcasts. The NFL curbs telecasting of its games in localities where NFL teams are playing. [See p. 192L]

Denver Player 'Hired.' The Colorado State Industrial Comm., ruling in effect that Ernest E. Nemeth was hired to play football for Denver U., ordered the school Oct. 8 to pay him disability compensation for a back injury sustained in 1950 spring practice. He said he lost a $50-a-month campus job and free room & board after he was unable to play football. He gets $13 a week retroactive to June 1950 until he recovers. [See p. 320N]

Golf. $15,000 Kansas City open: Cary Middlecoff won $2,600 first money Oct. 9 in playoff with Dave Douglas of Newark, Del. & Doug Ford of Harrison, N.Y. Middlecoff also won the $15,000 St. Louis open Sept. 30 for $2,400. [See pp. 296J-K, 256D-E] . . . Peter Thomson won the Australian open, Melbourne Oct. 6.

Horse Racing. At Belmont Park, N.Y.: $111,410 Futurity (2-yr.-olds) Oct. 6 won by Greentree Stable's Tom Fool, Ted Atkinson up, for $86,710 [see Vol. X, p. 320H]; $56,790 Matron Stake Sept. 29 won by Maine Chance Farm's Rose Jet, Hedley Woodhouse up, for $44,830. [See p. 312J] . . . At Longchamp, Paris Oct. 7: Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe Oct. 7 won by François Dupre's Tantieme, Jacques Doyasbere up, for $84,000. [See p. 208E-F] . . . Harness racing at Lexington, Ky.: $68,849 Kentucky Futurity Oct. 4 won by Bill Strang's Ford Hanover, John Simpson driving, for $36,662.79; Wm. H. Cane Stable's Good Time, driven by Frank Ervin, set a pacers' world record of 1 min. 57.8 secs. for the mile Oct. 5. [See p. 312J]

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of FACTS ON FILE, published weekly at New York, N.Y., for Oct. 1, 1951.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.; Editor: R. L. Lapica, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.; Managing Editor: Fred E. McGhee, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.; Business Manager: Clarence M. Schwartz, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

2. The owner is: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.; M. C. Boas, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.; Edw. Van Westerborg, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 2,500. (Signed) Edw. Van Westerborg, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of Sept., 1951. David Sterling Maltin, Notary Public for the State of New York, Qualified in New York County, No. 31-2563700, Cert. filed with City Register, New York County. Commission Expires March 30, 1953.